

The National Whig
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1847.
FOR PRESIDENT, IN
1848,
MAJOR GENERAL
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
OF LOUISIANA,
THE HERO
OF
PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,
MONTEREY,
And Buena Vista.
Subject to the decision of the Whig National
Convention.

The Whig Argus says that the whigs have stirred up a hornet nest by going for the old Thunder of Buena Vista. They have done that very thing—but it is about the head and ears of their opponents!

The Raleigh Register says that Mr. Polk was astonished that not a man of the ten thousand who shook hands with him in the old North State approached him on the subject of office. No wonder. North Carolina is a pure, genuine Whig State.

MR. BENTON'S PLAN OF THE WAR.
One war had been avoided, without a loss of rights or honor, another had fallen upon us; and now, the question which met him at every step was, when will it be finished? Alas, he could give no answer! There was a time when he had an opinion; the President approved that opinion; it was founded upon a combined movement of arms and of policy—two armies—20,000 under Taylor, 12,000 under Scott—with a mission of peace in company—and the sword to be effective if the olive branch failed. Policy and arms were to be combined and policy relied upon more than arms; and if that plan had been adopted, he fully believed that peace would have been restored in the month of April past, or this month of May; and peace, not the mere cessation of fighting, but a restoration of friendship, commerce, social intercourse, and all the sympathies of republican brotherhood. Congress refused the appointment indispensable to the success of that plan; and now he was without any means of forming any opinion upon the probable duration of the war.

We quote the above extract from Mr. Benton's Jefferson City Speech, as published in part in the St. Louis Republican. It discloses his plan of the war. The public will not doubt be astonished to find that it is nothing more than Mr. Webster's idea, proclaimed by him on the floor of the Senate Chamber shortly after the news of the battles of the Rio Grande was received in Washington. Mr. Webster said that he would have the olive branch and the sword go hand in hand, that when we had struck the enemy a blow we should hold out to him the olive branch, and if it was refused, that we should smite him again, and so on until we should bring him to terms. Well do we remember how Mr. Webster was ridiculed for the promulgation of such an idea by Senators in debate, and by the Democratic press and especially by the President's mouthpiece, the Washington Union. We have not the Union by us at the present moment, or we would extract the article we refer to for the amusement of the reader. And now we have Mr. Benton coming forward at this late day, after holding out to the world that he had a plan by which the war could be brought to an immediate close—a plan of so much value that it would not do to make it public, and proclaiming the very identical plan of Mr. Webster's as his own. But it is just like Mr. Benton in every thing. He never had an original thought in all his life. He is always a plougher with other men's heifers.

But the intelligent reader will not fail to be struck with the proposition of Mr. Benton, to give Gen. Taylor 20,000 men and Gen. Scott only 12,000 men in his plan of operations. Without speaking positively upon the subject, we cannot help remarking that this is an afterthought. It is in our opinion a tribute to the popular feeling in favor of the Old Thunder of the Mexican war. But be this as it may, Mr. Benton persists in maintaining that he and he alone, of all the men in the United States, was the only person qualified to carry this plan into execution. He says he was indispensable to its success! We do not believe there is a declaration on record, in any language equal to this for self-esteem and egotism. It is more like the declaration of a lunatic than of a sane man. Indeed, it is the declaration of a lunatic, for nature has never been known, in any instance, to be so niggard in her endowments, as to leave a sane man without some powers of perceiving in himself the weakness common to humanity. Mr. Benton talks as though mind was denied to all his fellow creatures beside. He talks as though he united in himself all the wisdom of ages, civil and military.

No man in his common senses could be guilty of such egotism; and, therefore, disgusting as the exhibition is, our pity is excited for the Missouri Senator. Indeed, we have always believed that the whole movement of the Lieutenant Generalship was intended by President Polk more as a trap to take Mr. Benton in, with a view to prevent a repetition of his Oregon opposition, than with any expectation that the proposition would be adopted. At all events, the speech of Mr. Benton in the Senate, in vindication of himself, and his correspondence with the President, place the Senator in an exceedingly equivocal position. We think the reader cannot fail coming to the conclusion that the President was not sincere in his advocacy of the Lieutenant Generalship, and we cannot help believing, sometimes, that Mr. Benton begins to suspect the same thing. But whether these things be so or not, the country will see in these latter exhibitions of Mr. Benton either a lamentable weakness, or absence of intellect, or the cunning designs of an unscrupulous demagogue, whose vanity is his only possession. For our own part we do not care which horn of the dilemma either he or his friends, if he have any, will take. The country suffers equally from the ascendancy of such men as Mr. Polk and Mr. Benton in the public councils.

Money is so much taken up in Boston in Government securities that it is difficult to negotiate now mortgage loans at all.

We are rejoiced to learn that the accomplished Bolling, who gave Dromgoole a Buena Vista defeat, has been prevailed on to take the field against Meade, the nominee of the Democratic party. Mr. Bolling, in consenting to undergo the turmoil of another canvass, shows his devotion to the interests of his country, which requires, at this moment, the most enormous sacrifices at the hands of every Whig, if he would see her rescued from the grasp of an unprincipled faction. As to Mr. Meade, he will not be able to withstand the first shock of an attack from the conqueror of Dromgoole. Mr. M. was once the Whig Senator from Brunswick, and can, of course, receive no Whig votes, while there are hundreds of honorable Democrats, who will prefer a consistent opponent to a new convert to their political views. Indeed, Bolling is a host among Democrats. While he carried at the last trial every Whig in the District, he swept away from Dromgoole hundreds of his oldest and most zealous friends. We can tell Mr. Bolling, that the eyes of the country are upon him, for there is not a Whig in the republic who will not rejoice to see him in the next House battling against the usurpations and corruptions of the party in power. Onward, then, Bolling. Let your watchword be—"Taylor and Buena Vista," and victory awaits you.

The Dayton Journal (Whig) says that the recent Xenia or Green county resolutions which were remarked upon a few days ago, do not express Whig sentiment on all the points taken. We were sure they did not, and took the liberty of pointing out wherein they varied from Whig sentiment. The Journal says that Mr. Schenck endorsed the resolutions as embodying only his own views, and not as speaking for the whole Whig party.

"We can answer for it," says the New Orleans Bee "that whenever General Taylor shall formally accept the presidential nomination, he will not scruple, frankly and fearlessly, to unfold his views. Such a course is in perfect harmony with the eminently honest and manly character of the old warrior. The assurance may be hardly ventured that, whatever may be his political opinions, they will be openly manifested—that he will pursue no pettifoggery, truckling, time-serving and deceptive career—that he will write no Kane letters, keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope—that he will not indite epistles studiously jesuitical and susceptible of diverse interpretations, for the purpose of satisfying North and South, and juggling both—in short, that he will not play the part of James K. Polk." We commend these remarks to the especial attention of Mr. Polk and of his editor Mr. Ritchie.

The Clinton Iron works at Pittsburgh owned by Cuddy, Jones, & Co., says the P. Journal, turns out nails, blooms, and assorted iron, to the value of a quarter of a million of dollars yearly.

Twelve steamboats arrived at Pittsburgh on the 9th instant, and twelve departed on the same day.

We refer our readers to the Prospect of the Weekly National Whig. We cannot trust ourselves to speak of this most capital paper, for the praise we should bestow upon it would be so far short of what it deserves, that complaints might be urged against us for withholding its dues.

There's a compliment worth having. It is from that most spirited journal, the Worcester, published at Snow Hill, Md. Praise from such a source is praise indeed!

Another Devil's Cave has been discovered in the limestone formations of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Claiborne, of New Orleans, is exhibiting a plan of Vera Cruz, &c. during the bombardment in re-hero. It is said to be an admirable work.

The Steamer Empire, on her way from New Orleans to Louisville, had 150 passengers on board. They took the vote for President. It was one shout for Zachary Taylor. And so it will be in the fall of 1848 at the polls.

The county of Frederick, Va., gave 53 votes against Free Schools. Jefferson, on the contrary gave 487 in their favor.

Every ration issued to our troops in Monterey costs the American tax payers \$1.

The Governor of South Carolina has sprained his ankle.

The Democrats are arranging matters to make the Illinois Convention to revise the State Constitution, a party affair, so as to get all the offices and spoils. It is so natural for them to lap blood whenever there is a chance, that the Whigs in the Convention should throw them the bait.

That sterling journal, the Richmond Republican, has been changed to an evening paper, so as to give its readers the war news the same day it arrives. Success to it.

PENSION OFFICE, May 24, 1847.
SIR: In answer to your letter of the 23d inst. I have to inform you that no soldier discharged before the expiration of his term of enlistment, on his own application and for his special benefit, is entitled to land or scrip under the 9th section of the act of the 11th of February, 1847.

The Secretary of War concurs in opinion with the undersigned on this point.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.
To Gen. R. Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. Army.

A Whig meeting is to be held to day in New Castle, Henry county, Indiana, to discuss the questions of the Mexican war, President Polk's violations of the Constitution, &c. Our Western Whigs know that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

The editor of the New Castle, Indiana Courier, is informed that we have sent his paper of the 5th inst. to Mr. Cave Johnson in order that he may see how the stopping of the Middletown and Luray mail affects the good people of Henry county.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Delta has advices from Vera Cruz to the 30th ultimo.
A rumor was afloat that Santa Ana was at Rio Frio pass determined to defend it against our army to the death.

Six Mexicans were robbed on the 29th ult., by their own countrymen. Our troops were pouring into that city by sea.

Col. Sowers, a bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, and a party consisting of Lt. McDonnell and four others, were attacked near the National Bridge by the guerrillas, and all murdered and mutilated in the most shocking manner. The despatches fell into the enemy's hands. Five Mexicans have been condemned to hard labor in Vera Cruz for robbing, &c.

The Delta has dates from Jalapa to the 26th of May. Gen. Twiggs' Division had left for Puebla. Col. Childs is Governor of Jalapa, and enforces the most rigid order. Eight hundred prisoners were in the hospitals.

The stage of the 25th ultimo from Jalapa to Vera Cruz with nine Americans, was attacked 27 miles from Jalapa and broken to pieces, and the whole party murdered.

Two of our regulars were shockingly wounded in the outskirts of Jalapa, on the 26th ult., by a Mexican party.

Eighteen deaths took place in the hospital, from the 21st to the 25th of May. A company of the new Tennessee riflemen had arrived at Jalapa.

Murders of Americans on the road side have become so common, that they have ceased to excite attention in the army.

The waste of public property at V. Cruz has even excited the denunciations of those who are benefited by it. Sixty surf boats are strewn along the beach, having all gone to pieces. Demurrage of vessels in government employ exceeds \$50,000 a day.

The yellow fever is in Vera Cruz and no mistake. The rainy season had set in.

Com. Perry was in Vera Cruz making arrangements for his expedition of surveying, exploration, and fighting across Tehuantepec. This news confirms a statement we made several weeks ago of his intended movements.

Gen. Scott was to enter Puebla on the 4th inst.

THE HOME MARKETS.
Winchester, Va., June 10.—Bacon 9 to 11c, flour \$8 to \$9 25, wheat 170 to 180c, oats 45 to 50c, corn 95 to 100c, rye 70 to 75c, land 8 to 9c, beeswax 24 to 30c.

Columbia, S. C., June 9.—A load of new wheat raised on the plantation of D. H. Ruff, esq., of this district, was sold to Mr. Jesse Drafts, in this town, on the 5th inst. at \$1 12 1/2 per bushel. It is said to be a very superior article. Cotton 9 to 11c, flour \$6 1/2 to \$7 1/2, corn 70 to 75c.

Charleston, S. C., June 9.—Light sales of cotton for three days previous 9 to 11c, sales of rice same time 900 tierces at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c, of rough rice 7000 bushels went at 137 to 140c per bush, sales of corn at \$1 to \$1 06, flour sales of 1300 bbls at \$7 1/2 to \$8 and \$8 1/2.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 1.—Flour \$7 1/2, bacon 9 to 9 1/2c, corn 82 to 87c, pork 5c, wheat 90 to 100c, 4-q brown sheeting cotton yarn 5 to 10c.

Richmond, Va., June 11.—Inspections increasing. Prices \$1 50 to \$1 52 1/2, flour \$9, dull, corn sales at 110 to 112c, wheat mills coars grinding, butter 12 to 25c, bacon 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 hog round, beef \$2 50 to \$3 gross, good supply, sheep \$1 50 to \$2 50, hogs \$6 to \$7.

Mobile, June 5.—Stock of cotton on hand 92,986 bales against 76,777 same time last year, prices 9 1/2 to 11c, sales dull, bacon 6 1/2 to 12 1/2c, flour \$7 to \$8, corn 78 to 80c. Treasury drafts 2 to 3 per cent premium.

Chicago, Ill., June 2.—Wheat 105 to 106c, arrivals light, stock large.

Racine, May 29.—Wheat arrives in large quantities and is readily taken at 100 cts.

Clarksville, Tenn., June 4.—Flour \$5 50 to \$6, land 6 to 7c, bacon round 6 1/2 to 7c. Cumberland river falling.

Baltimore, June 11, P. M.—Sales of 1000 bbls of flour at \$8 50, City Mills \$9, rye flour scarce at \$6 75, corn meal \$5 25. Inspections of flour for the week 20,000 bbls. Wheat scarce at 190 to 218c per bush, corn 110 to 112 for white, oats 60 to 62c, sales of shoulders at 7 1/2c, sides 9 1/2 to 10c, hams 9 to 10c for cash, hogs \$6 25 to 86 75 per 100 lbs, pork \$14 to \$17, beef cattle \$3 to \$4 25 per 100 lbs on hoof, land 10c in kegs, keg butter 13 to 15c.

St. Louis, June 3.—Large sales of flour at \$6 to \$6 25, wheat heavy at \$1 12 to \$1 18, corn heavy at 57c, potatoes 75c a bush, bacon-hog round 4 1/2 to 7 1/2c.

Cincinnati, June 8, P. M.—Flour, sales of 1000 bbls at \$6 50, whiskey 24c, lead 3 1/2, sales of barley at 50c. River rising.

Hagerstown, Md., June 10.—Flour \$9 50 to \$10, wheat \$1 90 to \$1 95, corn \$1, rye 90c, oats 50 to 60c, potatoes 87c.

Detroit, Mich., June 5.—Sales of flour \$6 75 to \$7, wheat \$1 10.

New Orleans, June 4.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 10c, sugar 5 1/2 to 6c, flour sales \$6 55 to \$6 70, indian corn 65 to 70c, wheat \$1 35, bacon 6 1/2c. Flour and corn arriving in large quantities and sales brisk.

The value of exports from Alexandria, Va., for the month of May is \$292,376—exceeding that of the exports same time last year by \$152,000.

It appears now to be Polk's plan to set up a government in Mexico by the bayonets of our own army with which to negotiate a peace. The great difficulty is, says Prentice, that before Polk can set up a government in Mexico, his own government in the United States will be set down.

It only costs now six dollars for a cabin passage on the splendid steamers from Chicago to Buffalo.

A woollen factory has been recently erected in Joliet, Illinois. Wool brings 18 cents a pound in that region.

Gubernatorial Convention.

The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates to the Whig Gubernatorial Convention, which assembles at Cambridge, on Wednesday next, 16th June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor of Maryland:

ALLEGANY.—Norman Bruce, J. C. Roman, C. C. McCulloch, John M. Brewer, S. P. Smith.
WASHINGTON.—John Newcomer, Jacob Seively, George Schley, Edward M. Mealey, Thomas E. Buchanan, George French.

MONTGOMERY.—James N. Alhutt, R. J. Bowie, A. B. Davis, E. Dawes. One vacancy.
CALVERT.—A. R. Sellers, Richard Estep, John Bond, Dr. William Robinson.

PRINCE GEORGE'S.—Dr. B. I. Semmes, George W. Duval, William H. Tuck, Thomas Duckett, Edmund B. Stephen.

CHARLES.—John D. Freeman, George Brent, George P. Jenkins, John H. H. Blackstone, Col. C. Coombs, Edmund J. Plowden, Henry Fowler.

ANNE ARUNDEL.—Charles R. Stewart, John T. B. Dorsey, Nicholas B. Worthington, Dr. Stevens Gamblin, William O'Hara, Zach. Duval.

FREDERICK.—William J. Ross, Major R. Cole, Peregrine Fitzhugh, David Schley, John Bartholow, Dr. Charles Bagg.

CARROLL.—Nicholas Gardner, Dr. Nathan Brown, Major Jacob Mathias, Col. Joshua C. Gist, John Smith.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Hon. John Withers, William Matthews, Charles A. Buchanan, Peter F. Cockey, William Taggart, Edward Worthington.

BALTIMORE CITY.—Major James Gries, Robt. St. John Stuart, William Wickersham, Col. George P. Kane, J. Morrison Harris, Nicholas L. Wood.

HARFORD.—William J. Polk, Henry W. Archer, James Jacobs, Francis Butler, Richard J. Jackson.

Cecil.—Hamilton Morton, James H. Jamar, Jacob Hyland, Elias Reynolds, Cornelius Smith.

KENT.—William F. Smyth, Samuel W. Spencer, Joseph Uiston, Alexander Harris.

QUEEN ANNE'S.—Mathias George, Clinton Cook, Thomas H. Kemp, William H. Mabley.

TALBOT.—Dr. Ross, William C. Skinner, Howes Goldsborough, Jr., Charles Craig.

CAROLINE.—George W. Harrington, Jacob C. Wilson, Col. John Nichols, Col. Z. W. Potter.

DOCKMETER.—Capt. William Sullivan, Levin Keen, Col. John H. Hudson, Reuben Tait, James A. Waddell.

SOMERSET.—John W. Christfield, Isaac D. Jones, John J. Dashiell, John Turner, John Curtis.

WONCESTER.—Levin L. Drickson, Levin P. White, Levin H. Townsend, Elijah Halloway, Edward Lambden.

THE CHURCH ROBBER.

This is now the title given to the Administration by the country at large for its design of sequestering the church property of Mexico to pay the expenses of the war. In illustration of this subject we subjoin the following powerful article from the Louisville Journal last received. It shows that the Administration is an administration of robbers in more than one way.

"It must at this day be pretty clear to all minds that the main object of the Mexican war is robbery. It is true that some of those advocates of the war who are gifted with a philosophical and speculative turn of mind speak of improving the Mexican loved of humanity by a cross of Anglo-Saxonism, and of elevating their low moral and intellectual degree by conferring on them the blessings of United States citizenship. But those philanthropic speculators form but a woful minority in that exquisite band of patriots who burn with an irrepressible desire of benefiting Mexico by forcing on her an allegiance which she scorns, institutions which she abhors, and a flag in whose starred and striped folds she sees neither beauty nor grace. The majority of those who look upon the war with favor, think of it only as a means of national aggrandizement. The war is emphatically a war of rapine. It is robbery. It was commenced by Mr. Polk for purposes of theft. He had no popularity, and he thought he could steal the hearts of the people by wresting from Mexico a small portion of her unwieldy territory. His plans were most unskillfully laid and have turned out to be of very beggarly account to him. Failing in this purpose of the Administration, as a last resource for the repatriation of its battered forces, resolved on taking from Mexico a territory so vast, that if it were subdivided into twenty millions of farms, it would give to each man, woman, and child in this 'model republic' a farm respectable in acres. Even such a brief offered to the cupidity of our people is not sufficient to induce them to feel any special regard for the Administration, and it is now very generally believed that a vast majority of the American people are thoroughly hostile to all wholesale territorial acquisition. We feel pretty confident that the recently divulged project, for the spoliation of the Mexican churches, will meet with precious little favor in any quarter.

"Napoleon rifled the Italian churches of their treasures of art, and that act brought down on his head the execrations of the civilized world, and if our Government, uninstructed by his example, should order that the 'revenues' of the Catholic churches in Mexico should be diverted from their legitimate objects and flow into the treasury of the United States, all headstrong as well as all Christendom, will unite in cursing us."

We hope that the next Congress will succeed in dragging from his hiding place the true history of that infamous transaction—the permission given by Mr. Polk to Santa Ana to return to his country. If ever there was treason, we believe this to be treason. Santa Ana, in a despatch of his to the Secretary of War in Mexico, avows that the U. S. States were indeed deceived, if they dreamed that he was capable of betraying his country, when they permitted him to return. We repeat—the public do not know the depths of this infamous act. Time, if not Congress, will open them to the gaze of the world.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The members of Crystal Fount Divisions No. 3 are hereby notified that the Division will meet on Monday evening, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the new room, in the Temperance Hall on E street, and every Monday evening thereafter. The members are earnestly solicited to attend, with all Sons of Temperance in good standing in their several Divisions.

The room is fitted up with neatness and elegance, and will afford to the brethren of the order a happy resort to spend an hour to their profit, and the good of the great Temperance cause.

T. G. FORD, W. P.

FOR RENT.—The dwelling over the store occupied by Mrs. Hamilton, on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Ninth and Tenth streets, containing seven nice sized rooms, and in good order. To a small family the rent will be moderate. Inquire of Mrs. HAMILTON.

BOARDING.—MRS. J. R. TAYLOR has several vacant Rooms, some of them suitable for Families. Gentlemen wishing board without lodging, can be accommodated. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Residence corner Penn avenue and C street, over Lemuel J. Middleton's Grocery Store.

TO INVENTORS.

PATENT AGENCY

AT

Washington City, D. C.

BY

WILLIAM P. ELLIOT,

FORMERLY OF THE PATENT

OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, for more than twenty years connected with the Patent Office, and for many years official Surveyor of the City of Washington, having relinquished all business connected with his Architectural, Engineering, and Surveying departments, in order to devote his whole time and attention to the service of Inventors, Patentees, and persons interested in Patents, and to establish a permanent Agency at the Seat of Government for the use and benefit of that important class of the community, offers his services to all persons desiring to make inquiries respecting the originality of Inventions and Discoveries, and the practice of obtaining Patents in the United States, and relating to all kinds of business required to be transacted at the Patent Office: such as making searches, and preparing papers and drawings for applicants for Patents, Caveats, Assignments, Agreements; amending Rejected Claims, and presenting them for re-examination; attending to Appeal Cases, Interfering Applications, and drawing up papers relating thereto, and to taking evidence respecting the originality of Inventions. He will also attend to making out petitions for the re-issuing, renewal, extension, and restoration of lost Patents; apply for Withdrawals, and for Patents for Additional Improvements and Designs; make Disclaimers, and procure copies of Patents, Deeds, Drawings, &c., and have them recorded. He will also superintend Commissions for taking testimony relating to Patents, to be used in the United States Courts in the several States. He will likewise attend to the drawing of Bills in Equity, in cases of Appeal, and attend to the cases at court; to giving opinions on the legality of Patents granted, and legal opinions on all other points touching Patent cases; to furnishing copies of decisions on points of law relating thereto; to explaining the practice of our courts in deciding Patent cases; and to all business of a legal character relating to Patents. In the discharge of the above named duties, the subscriber will be assisted by gentlemen of the highest legal attainments, and by artists of the first eminence.

The subscriber having (during a tour through Europe) made arrangements with able and responsible Agents in London and Paris, will attend to the procuring of Patents in ENGLAND and FRANCE, and will explain the practice of procuring patents in other Foreign Countries.

The undersigned offers his services to Agents and Applicants for Patents residing out of Washington, whose cases may have been rejected at the Patent Office, on account of defective claims, or the misapprehension of the Examiners, arising from obscure descriptions. In such cases he will make the required amendments and personal applications, and necessary amendments to the papers. His long experience in this branch of the business will enable him to give satisfaction. When it is known that many of the rejected claims might be carried through the office successfully, if properly presented and explained, the importance of this branch of the Agency will be duly appreciated.

The subscriber will also attend to procuring Models where required to be made from drawings or written descriptions. Also to having drawings done in Lithography.

His terms will be according to the nature and extent of the services to be performed. The usual retaining fee, however, of five dollars, will generally be expected in advance. The charge for making an examination will be about five dollars.

The other charges for the simplest cases will be as follows:
For preparing papers—viz: Petitions, specification and oath . . . \$5 00
For preparing original drawings . . . 5 00
Do. duplicate . . . 5 00
For Agency fee . . . 5 00

For complex cases the charges will vary from \$20 to \$100.

For integrity of character, persons unacquainted with the undersigned are respectfully referred to members and ex-members of Congress who have resided in Washington; and for qualifications he refers to his own works, (one of which is the design of the building in which the Patent Office is arranged,) and to the annexed testimonial of an individual well known to the whole country, and to whom, more than any one else, it is indebted for the present splendid establishment, and excellent code of laws relating to Patents, that reflect so much credit on his name.

Testimonial of the Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENT OFFICE, February 15, 1842.
MR. WILLIAM P. ELLIOT, who has been formerly employed in the Patent Office as Draughtsman, &c., having established a Patent Agency in the City of Washington, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman worthy of confidence, and as being particularly qualified to take charge of any business requiring a knowledge of Mechanical Science, Progress of the Arts, and Patent Improvements. Mr. Elliot is also well acquainted with the practice of this Office.

Office directly opposite the Patent Office, corner of F and Eighth streets.
W. P. ELLIOT,
June 11—1y
Solicitor for Patents.

CARD.
MRS. E. REEDER, Milliner, Dress and Cor- set Maker, Penn. avenue, between 1st and 2d streets, June 12

R. FINLEY HUNT, DENTIST, Wash- ington City, Penn. av. between 9th and 10th st. June 11

COLUMBUS O. WALL, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, corner of 6th and G streets, June 11

DAVIS & GARRETT,

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

ON 43 STREET, BETWEEN PENN. AVE. AND C ST. WOULD respectfully beg leave to return their thanks to their friends and the public who so promptly came forward with their donations and enabled them to rebuild their shop which was destroyed by fire a few months since with all its contents. They are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business with promptness and despatch, pledging themselves that all work confided to their trust shall be performed in a manner that will give entire satisfaction, and their prices keep pace with the times.

N. B.—Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

DAVIS & GARRETT.

June 11—1m

BOARDING.

Mrs. PIERCE has the pleasure of informing her friends and the public that her house having been refurnished throughout, is now prepared for the accommodation of boarders by the week, month, or year. Her table will be furnished with the best the market affords; her house is situated on Pennsylvania avenue, a few steps from the delightful retreat the Capitol grounds. No pains will be spared to make her house a pleasant home to those who may favor her with their patronage.

June 9—1m

MAY REPORT.—The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (office No. 11 Wall street, New York) issued during the month of May, 1847, 142 new Policies, viz:

To Merchants & Traders	44	To Teachers	5
Clerks	10	Ladies	6
Manufacturers	15	Agents	2
Mechanics	17	Farmers	5
Physicians	7	Sea Captains	4
Clergymen	3	Students	3
Lawyers	4	Public officers	2
Brokers	3	Professors	1
Unkeepers	3	Other Occupations	12

104 39
104

Number of policies issued in May 142
ROB. L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJ. G. MILLER, Secretary.
J. C. LEWIS, Agent, 7th st., Washington.
HARRY LINDSEY, Physician, corner of C and 4th streets.
June 7—2aw4t

\$1 50 BECK'S \$1 50

DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS,

Removed to the corner of 7th street and Penn. avenue, over Stoll's Drug Store.

ACCURATE and highly finished Portraits for \$1 50, Groups in proportion.

POST MORTEM cases attended to with promptitude and certain success at a reasonable advance. A share of the public patronage is most respectfully solicited.

June 1 1f J. H. B. BECK.

GREAT BARGAINS!
JUST FROM THE MANUFACTURERS—A large supply of gentlemen's fine Summer Boots, from \$2 to \$3 50.
Ladies' Fine Slippers, from 50 cts. to \$1.
Also, a large assortment of can be found in any other store in the city of Washington.
Ladies, and Gentlemen's, Misses, Children's, and Boys' Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes of every description, at a cheap rate as they can be had in the city, at
PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE.
Corner of F and 11th streets, Smith's Building.
J. E. F